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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/826,121	04/04/2001	Andy Ming Lee	075.0001	2317

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PATENT DEPARTMENT
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EXAMINER

CORRIELUS, JEAN M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2162

DATE MAILED: 11/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/826,121

Applicant(s)

LEE ET AL.

Examiner

Jean M. Corrielus

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 August 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,7-9,11-18,21-23,25-32,35-37 and 39-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,7-9,11-18,21-23,25-32,35-37 and 39-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed on August 21, 2006, in which claims 1-4, 7-9, 11-18, 21-23, 25-32, 35-37 and 39-42 are presented for further examination.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed August 21, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant asserted that the specification provides several example of how the tool is used to manage customer and product information (see fig.5-fig.9). The examiner has carefully considered the subject matter as argued by the applicant, the rejections advanced by the examiner, and the evidence of obviousness relied upon by examiner as support for the rejections. In rejecting the claims under 112 rejection, it is incumbent upon the examiner to establish a factual basis to support the legal conclusion and to provide a reason why one having ordinary skill in the pertinent art would have been led to use fig.5 – fig.9 to manage customer and product information. Such reason by the applicant does not support the invention as claimed, wherein a multi-functional tool would use to manage customer and product. These showings by the examiner are an essential part of complying with the burden of presenting a prima facie case of 112 second paragraph.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 1-4, 7-9, 11-18, 21-23, 25-32, 35-37 and 39-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claims 1, 15, and 29 recite a set of limitations, wherein such limitations have no functional relationship to each other and wherein each limitation can perform independently without any interruption of other limitations. It is unclear as to what kind of multi-functional management tool the applicant is referred to. The applicants fail to show how such multi-functional management tool is used to manage customer and product information.

Double Patenting

5. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground

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provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

6. Claims 1-4, 7-9, 11-18, 21-23, 25-32, 35-37 and 39-42 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 45-111 of the U.S. co-pending application serial number 10/416,410. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 1-4, 7-9, 11-18, 21-23, 25-32, 35-37 and 39-42 of the instant application substantially recite the limitations of claims 45-111 of the cited co-pending application. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of data processing at the time the invention was made to modify the cited steps as indicated claims 1-4, 7-9, 11-18, 21-23, 25-32, 35-37 and 39-42 of the instant application by substitute the steps of allowing a first and second client representative to update the customer database from information received from customer and to access the multi-functional customer relationship tool over the internet to further update product record with the step of creating an electronically accessible report containing said requested information and providing said electronically accessible report to a requesting client representative recited in the co-pending application since the omission and addition of the cited limitations would have not changed the process according to which the method and system for managing and reporting customer and product information over a network. Therefore, the use of allowing a first and second client representative to update the customer database and access the multi-function management tool and creating a report would be an obvious variation in the art of

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managing the customer and product information for the purpose of achieving the same end results and would not interfere with the functionality of the steps previously claimed and would perform the same function.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

9. Claims 1-4, 7-9, 11-18, 21-23, 25-32, 35-37 and 39-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Henderson et al., (hereinafter "Henderson") US Patent no. 6,327,363 and Mikurak; Michael US Patent no. 6606744 and further in view of Kirkpatrick et al., (hereinafter "Kirkpatrick") US Patent Application Publication no. 2001/0042022.

As to claim 1, Henderson discloses a system for providing customer service using a network-based database and more specifically to an application (multi-functional management tool) that collects and stores customer, vendor, and products information data (col.1, lines 16-19). In

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particular, Henderson discloses the claimed “generating a customer database including customer records, wherein each customer record tracks a customer” the transaction database 210 includes a customer database that keep track of the customer activity (col.3, lines 13-16, 32-38 and 50-57); “generating a product database including product records, wherein each product record tracks a customer” the transaction database 210 includes a product database that keep track product information with respect to customer activity (col.3, lines 13-16, 32-38 and 50-57); “creating a plurality of modules for use in the multi-functional customer relationship management tool, wherein each module allows specific access and manipulation of the customer and product database” by determining appropriate service center based on the customer request (col.3, lines 50-61); “receiving a contact from a customer through a telephone call or by an email” (col.5, lines 42-51; col.6, lines 8-14); and “accessing at least one of the plurality of modules in the multi-functional customer relationship management tool to allow a client representative to review previous customer contact, product information and servicing information associated with the customer”(col.6, lines 28-39). However, Henderson does not explicitly discloses the use of allowing the client representative to update the customer database from information received from the customer to add or modify a specific customer record logging the customer contact and recording any new product or warranty purchase information service request, return merchandise request or complaint using one of the plurality of modules.

Mikurak, on the other hand, discloses the claimed “allowing the client representative to update the customer database from information received from the customer to add or modify a specific customer record logging the customer contact and recording any new product or warranty purchase information service request, return merchandise request or complaint using one of the

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plurality of modules” (col.163, lines 32-65; col.162, lines 46-67). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to modify the Henderson’ system by incorporating the use of allowing the client representative to update the customer database from information received from the customer to add or modify a specific customer record logging the customer contact and recording any new product or warranty purchase information service request, return merchandise request or complaint using one of the plurality of modules as discloses by Mikurak (col.163, lines 32-65; col.162, lines 46-67). One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to use such a modification for the purpose of allowing customer to customize the received services, thereby improving customer relation and reduces the cost of customer service.

Neither Henderson nor Mikurak discloses the use of allowing a second client representative located at a different site from the first client representative to access the multi-functional customer relationship tool over the internet to further update record using at least one of the plurality of modules to update inventory information of a product at a warehouse location.

Kirkpatrick, however, discloses an analogous system for determining purchasing behavior of customers. In addition, Kirkpatrick discloses the claimed “allowing a second client representative located at a different site from the first client representative to access the multi-functional customer relationship tool over the internet to further update record using at least one of the plurality of modules to update inventory information of a product at a warehouse location” by providing consumers at the third party a management tool access customer product database and allowing them to monitor product database, such management tool allows consumers to inventory the database product at the service center {paragraph [0041], [0042], [0043]}.

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Henderson and Mikurak's combined system by incorporating the use of allowing a second client representative located at a different site from the first client representative to access the multi-functional customer relationship tool over the internet to further update record using at least one of the plurality of modules to update inventory information of a product at a warehouse location as disclosed by Kirkpatrick. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to use such a system of Kirkpatrick into Henderson and Mikurak's combined system because that would allow customer to participate in a product or warranty registration process in a more efficient and cost effective manner and thereby increases the customer participation within the product registration. Therefore, quickly and easily registers products purchased at on-line site would allows for more facile management of assets.

As to claims 2-4, 7-9 and 11-14, Henderson, Mikurak and Kirkpatrick disclose substantially the invention as claimed. In addition, Mikurak, discloses the claimed "wherein the plurality of modules available to the client representative include at least four of a set of modules comprising a customer interaction module (col.163, lines 33-40), "a warranty administration module" The web customer service component of the present invention lists warranties for view by a user in operation 7404 of FIG. 74. When a user has a product that requires service or return under the warranty, the identity of the user is checked to ensure that the user has registered. The claim made by the user is then checked and compared to the warranty to ensure that the claim meet warranty criteria for the requested service or replacement. Once validated, the claim is routed to

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the appropriate agent. (col.162, lines 47-67), “an inventory management module” The quick-stop mass retail system may also have a system for detecting when inventory is to be restocked including, the system for detecting communicating with the host computer such that the host computer initiates a purchase of additional inventory in response to the low inventory detection, and allows billing for a product or service to be sent to one location, and the actual product to be delivered to another. In some cases, automated Inventory Management and trading partners may set up Automatic Ordering based on usage or schedule so if inventory is used on a regular basis, the re-ordering process may be automated. Order Validation Inventory checks and verification of export restrictions can be done before the order is placed; “a credit card processing module” Current EFT systems, credit cards, or debit cards, which are used in conjunction with an on-line system to transfer money between accounts, such as between the account of a merchant and that of a customer, cannot satisfy the need for an automated transaction system providing an ergonomic interface; and “updating the product database from information received from the third party shipping software to add or modify a specific product indicating shipping information about the product” by displaying the total price of the items that are selected along with shipping information, wherein the user is allowed to modify the predetermined set of items that are selected..

As to claims 15-18, 21-23 and 25-28

Claims 15-18, 21-23 and 25-28 are system for performing the method of claims 2-4, 7-9 and 11-14 above. They are, therefore, rejected under the same rationale.

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As to claims 29-32, 35-37 and 39-42

Claims 29-32, 35-37 and 39-42 are program for managing customer and product information for executing the method of claims 2-4, 7-9 and 11-14 above. They are, therefore, rejected under the same rationale.

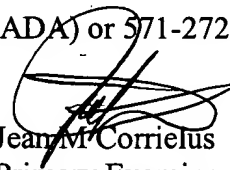
Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jean M. Corrielus whose telephone number is (571) 272-4032.

The examiner can normally be reached on 10 hours shift.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


Jean M. Corrielus
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2162

October 30, 2006